The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1789. (No. 7.)

ROYAL SOCIETY MASS. WORCESTER

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

SATURDAY, Auguſt 22, 1789.

SEVERAL petitions were read and laid on the table.

Repreſentations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, York-Town and Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, were preſented to the Houſe, ſtating the advantages they poſſeſs in ſoil, climate, ſituation, population, cultivation and buildings; and proffering their reſpective towns with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congreſs, for the permanent ſeat of the federal government.

The amendments to the conſtitution as altered and agreed to by the Houſe were read.

Mr. Tucker then propoſed the following amendment in ſubſtance: That Congreſs ſhall not exerciſe the power of levying direct taxes, except in caſes where any of the States ſhall refuſe, or neglect to comply with their requiſitions.

Mr. Page ſaid, although I wiſh the way may be always open for every member of this Houſe to propoſe amendments to the conſtitution—yet as the buſineſs is ſo far completed with reſpect to the report of the committee, I think it will be the beſt to proceed and finiſh this report, and in the mean time refer this to the ſelect committee of eleven.

Mr. Tucker. I hope, Sir, the propoſition will be attended to at the preſent time—as the Houſe is upon the ſubject, and conſiderable progreſs is made, this amendment may be added with eaſe, if it ſhould be agreed to—I think it beſt to finiſh the whole buſineſs now Congreſs have it before them.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed the propoſition: I hope, Sir, that the experience we have had will be ſufficient to prevent Congreſs ever diveſting themſelves of this power—This experience forcibly points out the impropriety of adopting this amendment—requiſitions upon ſeveral States it is well known, though made ſeveral years ſince, remain uncomplied with to this day; and no inducements in future can ever be ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently operative, to induce ſo univerſal a compliance with requiſitions, as to ſecure the public good, if a ſenſe of common danger, war, and the facility of payment in a paper medium were not ſufficient to do it: But this plan of requiſitions is pregnant with difficulties of various kinds—it will excite jealouſies—inſurrections—and civil war, diſſolve the Union, and expoſe us to the contempt and invaſion of foreign powers: For if this power is taken from Congreſs, you diveſt the United States of the means of protecting the Union, or providing for the exiſtence and continuation of the government.

Mr. Livermore ſupported the motion: He ſaid, it is more important than all that has been agreed to: This is an amendment to ſome purpoſe, and which a number of the States have particularly called for: Without ſome to more purpoſe is held out to the people, that I have the honour to repreſent, they will conſider theſe as a mere muſketo-bite—they will not give a pinch of ſnuff for them all.

Mr. Page obſerved, that this propoſition is one about which the warmeſt friends to amendments have differed in opinion: Some of them have entirely ceaſed urging it, and others have become the moſt ſtrenuous advocates for the reverſe; and now ſay that the government ought never to give up this power: For my part, experience has fully evinced that no dependence can be placed upon requiſitions: If in a time of war, and when we made paper money by hogſheads full, they were diſregarded, I have no expectation that any dependence in future can be placed in them—I ſhall therefore be againſt the propoſition.

Mr. Gerry moved that it be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Tucker objected to this motion, he ſaid the ſubject of amendments is ſtill open—as the report of the committee is not yet completed.

Mr. Gerry advocated the object of the motion;—but he did not think that object fully comprehended in the motion now before the Houſe: He then entered into a general diſcuſſion of the queſtion, and pointed out the conſequences of the exerciſe of this power by the general government, as involving the annihilation of the State governments.

Mr. Tucker. I do not ſee the arguments in favour of giving Congreſs this power in ſo ſtrong a light as ſome gentlemen do: It will be to erect an *imperium in imperio*; which is always conſidered as ſubverſive of all government. Whenever Congreſs ſhall exerciſe this power, it will raiſe commotions in the States—whereas the mode of requiſitions will operate in ſuch an eaſy way, by being conſonant to the habits of the people, that the ſupplies will be ſooner realized into the public treaſury in this, than by the other mode. Much time muſt be ſpent in forming an uniform ſyſtem of taxation, which ſhall operate equally and juſtly through all the States, if it is poſſible to form ſuch a ſyſtem.—It is ſaid that requiſitions have not been complied with in former times; but it is to be expected that there will not be ſo much difficulty in future. The requiſitions will be greatly diminiſhed, by reaſon of the ſupplies from the impoſt—beſides, ſhould any of the States not comply, they will in that caſe be liable to the exerciſe of the power of Congreſs in the very heart of ſuch States as are delinquent; this power would be ſo diſagreeable, that the dread of it would ſerve to ſtimulate the States to an immediate and prompt compliance with the requiſitions. This amendment is propoſed by ſeveral of the States, and ſome of the moſt important; and for this, and other reaſons which have been offered, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Several methods of diſpoſing of this queſtion for the preſent were propoſed, but the motion for its lying on the table being put and negatived, Mr. Partridge, referring to his inſtructions, was ſolicitous that this amendment ſhould not be too ſuddenly decided upon, moved the previous queſtion, which was negatived.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that he believed he felt the force of the inſtructions from his conſtituents which they ought to have upon his mind, and to as great a degree as other gentlemen; but, Sir, ſaid he, a government entruſted with the freedom, and the very exiſtence of the people, ought ſurely to poſſeſs in the moſt ample manner, the means of ſupporting its own exiſtence; and as we do not know what circumſtances we *may* be in, nor how neceſſary it may be for Congreſs to exerciſe this power, I ſhould think it a violation of the oath I have taken to ſupport this conſtitution, were I now to vote for this amendment.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that if Congreſs ſhould exerciſe this power, the taxes would be laid by the immediate repreſentatives of the people; nor would there be any neceſſity for adopting one uniform method of collecting direct taxes: The ſeveral States may be accommodated by a reference to their reſpective modes of taxation.

The queſtion upon the paragraph being called for from all parts of the Houſe, the ayes and noes ſtand thus:

Ayes—Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Van Ranſellaer, Sumpter, Tucker.—9.

Noes—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Laurance, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (Maryland) Smith (S. Carolina) Sturges, Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth.—39.

Mr. Tucker then propoſed ſome other amendments, from thoſe propoſed by the State of South-Carolina, which were ſeverally negatived.

Mr. Gerry propoſed the two following, viz.—Congreſs ſhall not eſtabliſh any company or companies of merchants with excluſive privileges.—The other to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign power. Theſe were both negatived.

Mr. Benſon introduced a reſolution to this purport: Reſolved by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following amendments to the conſtitution of the United States having been agreed to by two thirds of both Houſes, be ſubmitted to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States; which when ratified in whole or in part by three fourths of ſaid Legiſlatures, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes as parts of ſaid conſtitution. This reſolution was referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Benſon, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sedgwick, who were directed to arrange the ſaid amendments and report.

Mr. Goodhue moved that the report of the joint committeee on the adjournment be made the order of the day on Monday next: Paſſed in the affirmative.

The committee on the part of the Houſe appointed to confer with the Senate on their amendment to the treaſury bill being called on to report, Mr. Madiſon reported verbally, that the committee had met and conferred upon the ſubject; that the members on the part of the Senate ſtated the reaſons on which their amendment was founded; which not being ſatisfactory to the committee on the part of the Houſe, they then ſubmitted certain propoſitions to the committee of the Senate, who on their part offered none: Mr. Madiſon further reported that it is the opinion of the committee on the part of the Houſe, that it would not be beſt for the Houſe to recede from their diſagreement.

A petition was preſented from the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, ſetting forth that a certain clauſe in the collection bill operates unequally upon the citizens of that port, and praying for alteration therein. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 24.

A memorial from the inhabitants of George-Town, on Potomack, was introduced by Mr. Carroll, which being read, was referred, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Carroll, Lee, and Goodhue.

Mr. Madiſon preſented a petition from John Hurt, a chaplain in the late Southern army, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the Executive Departments, brought in a report which was read the firſt time,

The ſalaries propoſed in the bill are as follow:

	Dollars.
To the Secretary of the treaſury	3500
Secretary of foreign affairs	3500
Secretary of the department of war	3500
Comptroller	2000
Auditor	1500
Treaſurer	1600
Regiſter	1250
Superintendant of Indian affairs	1000
Governor of the weſtern territory	1000
Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the treaſury	1600
Chief clerk to the Secretary of foreign affairs	800
Chief clerk in the war department	600

The committee appointed to arrange the amendments agreed to by the Houſe and to prepare a reſolution as a preamble to the ſame, made report: The reſolution is the ſame brought in yeſterday—which was accepted. The amendments as arranged were then read.

The order of the day on the report of the joint committee on an adjournment was moved for.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to taking up this report: He obſerved, that it appeared abſurd to go into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion at this moment—it would neceſſarily involve a great deal of debate and loſs of time, and would counteract the object of gentlemen entirely, while ſo many important ſubjects were yet undecided, which muſt be attended to and finiſhed previous to a receſs: He moved for a poſtponement, in order to take up the treaſury bill.

Mr. Hartley obſerved, that the gentleman's remarks furniſhed the beſt argument for coming to a determination upon the adjournment at the preſent time, as it was the beſt way to confine the attention of the Houſe to the eſſentials, which claimed their immediate notice and deciſion.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated taking up the report immediately: He contended that it would expedite the public buſineſs, and (he obſerved) his obſervation was founded on experience; when the time is once fixed, and gentlemen are fully impreſſed with the importance of deſpatching buſineſs in a given time, he had known as much tranſacted in the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts in ONE week, and as well done as had been before in THREE. He further obſerved that many gentlemen were anxious to go home; that the ſickly ſeaſon was approaching, and that if an adjournment does not take place, the members will be thinned off ſo that in all probability a much leſs number than the preſent will be left to do the buſineſs.

Mr. Vining's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Madiſon propoſed the following reſolution, viz. Reſolved, That when this Houſe does adjourn on the ——— of September next, that they will adjourn to the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. Scott objected to this: He ſaid it was too ſhort a period—it would not admit of the members who lived at the extreme parts of the Union going home and returning again by the time mentioned.

Mr. Livermore alſo objected to it; and propoſed to adjourn on the firſt day of September.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid, that he believed, that gentlemen who talked of adjourning the firſt of September, did not wiſh for any adjournment at all: He contended for a ſhort adjournment as propoſed by the reſolution: Some relaxation from buſineſs is neceſſary: It is alſo expedient to conſult our conſtituents:—Some alterations may be neceſſary in the laws we have enacted: We can judge better of that neceſſity from obſervation and converſation in our reſpective States.

Mr. Ames ſupported the motion, and propoſed to fill the blank with 22d, which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Sumpter objected to the ſhortneſs of the time of adjournment: The buſineſs now before us cannot be completed (ſaid he) if we may judge by what has already taken place: The receſs will be ſo ſhort, that none of the advantages to be derived from conſulting our conſtituents can be realized by thoſe from a remote diſtance. Short receſſes are attended with great expence, and we cannot give a ſuitable account of our conduct in adjourning for ſo ſhort a time, and leaving ſo much buſineſs unfiniſhed: Gentlemen talk of their private concerns—I believe no member has made a greater proportionable ſacrifice than I have; but the public good is to be chiefly regarded: Our own affairs ought not to influence us: I hope ſome plan of accomodation will take place.

Mr. Ames introduced the foregoing reſolution in the following form, viz. That the Preſident of the Senate and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives do adjourn the reſpective Houſes of Congreſs on the 22d of September next, to meet on the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved that the time was too ſhort, it will not admit of the members who come from a diſtance, conſulting their conſtituents, and ſo far the advantage of an adjournment will be loſt: Let us view the matter in another point of light, alarms have gone forth reſpecting the compenſations—this will increaſe thoſe alarms, for a very great expence it will be ſaid is needleſsly incurred: If we ſit two months longer, we ſhall ſo far complete the public buſineſs, as to ſupercede the neceſſity of meeting in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the firſt Monday in March, and the conſtitution

will warrant this: Mutual conceſſions for the accommodation of all, ought to be made: At the time propoſed the cold ſeaſon will be advanced—ice and ſnow will prevent gentlemen at the eaſtward and northward from attending to their private buſineſs—hence that ſeaſon will be adapted to their convenience; but let us look to the members from the ſouthward—it ought to be conſidered that their relaxed conſtitutions will be greatly expoſed by the ſevere cold of this northern climate; beſides it will then be their buſy ſeaſon for planting, &c. Some conceſſions ought to be made: The ſouthern members would ſooner forfeit their ſeats in this Houſe, than be obliged to come here in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote parts of the Union of their repreſentation: I move therefore that the time be extended to the firſt of March.

Mr. Gerry was oppoſed to ſo ſhort an adjournment: He ſtated the expence that would attend it, and made it 20 000 dollars, a ſum that would pay Congreſs for fifty days attendance: This, he obſerved, rendered it demonſtrable that it is moſt prudent for Congreſs to continue the ſeſſion, and finiſh the buſineſs. If it is abſolutely neceſſary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave may be granted. I truſt, ſaid he, that there is no one that thinks himſelf of ſo much conſequence, that the government cannot proceed without him, or that Congreſs thinks ſo; if they ſhould, when ſuch a member departs, the public buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill! Reference has been had to out-door converſation, and we are cautioned to beware of exciting public clamour; but Sir, I truſt that ideas of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this aſſembly, or deter us from deciding what we think is juſt and beſt.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid, that he was ſurpriſed to hear a gentleman cautioning the Houſe againſt being influenced by popular clamour, and the opinion of people without doors, eſpecially as that gentleman has, within a fortnight paſt, raiſed more bugbears from that ſource than all the Houſe beſides.

Mr. Gerry made ſome reply to Mr Jackſon which was not heard diſtinctly.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that he ſuppoſed that the time between this and the adjournment will be ſufficient to complete the organization of the judiciary and executive departments. The adjournment will, in the common courſe of events, allow the members from Georgia three or four weeks at home: A ſhort receſs is abſolutely neceſſary: A long one will be highly injurious.

Mr. Vining recapitulated a number of articles, now pending before Congreſs, upon which it is preſumed, ſaid he, that it is not neceſſary to conſult our conſtituents: We already know their ſentiments: This buſineſs muſt abſolutely be attended to, and completed previous to a receſs: I am oppoſed to the motion for adjourning 'till March; but on a conciliatory plan will move for the firſt of January.

Mr. Tucker ſaid, I conceive that the buſineſs is taken up wrong; the reſolution propoſed is entirely improper. It puts it in the power of the Speaker, in caſe the Senate concur, to adjourn the Houſe on *that* day, let circumſtances be what they may: This is unprecedented, and cannot be agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon called for the previous queſtion on Mr Ames's motion—and on the queſtion, Shall the main queſtion now be put? It paſſed in the affirmative.

The main queſtion then being put, it alſo paſſed in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The amendment of the Senate to the Treaſury Bill, was taken into conſideration: And Mr. Madiſon of the committee of conference made a verbal report, as mentioned in Saturday's ſketch.

Mr. Vining moved, that the Houſe ſhould now adhere to their diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Page, and Mr. Gerry made a few obſervations againſt the motion, which however was carried in the affirmative.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary Bill—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Benſon moved, that the word "Federal" in the preamble ſhould be ſtruck out, which was voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Livermore moved that the word "four" before "Judges" be ſtruck out and *three* inſerted.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of the word *four*, the points to be diſcuſſed and ſettled by the Judges are of the firſt magnitude. It is a moſt deſirable object, ſaid he, to have it determined by the moſt reſpectable authority, *what is law*.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that the number ſhould be either increaſed or diminiſhed; for when they are equally divided, no deciſion can be had: He was therefore in favour of ſtriking out the words.

Mr. Sedgwick adverted to the courts in Great-Britain, where there were four judges, and where no difficulties had been experienced.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that we were not bound to follow the cuſtom of the Britiſh courts, where it was liable to exception. The queſtion on ſtriking out the words was loſt.

Mr. Livermore moved another amendment which was not ſeconded.

Mr. Burke moved that "chief juſtice" ſhould be ſtruck out; it is a concomitant of royalty, ſaid he. It was obſerved by Mr. Benſon, that this is a proviſion of the conſtitution; Mr. Burke withdrew his motion upon this information.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe, dividing the United States into diſtricts for the purpoſe of inſtituting inferior federal courts. He ſaid that the ſtate courts are fully competent to purpoſes for which theſe courts are to be created; and that they will be a burthenſome and uſeleſs expence: Seconded by Mr. Sumpter.

Mr. Livermore ſaid he was not in favour of ſtriking out the whole clauſe; he wiſhed to have the United States divided into diſtricts, but he concurred in the other idea of the gentleman; he wiſhed for all the diſtricts, except Kentuckey, to be eſtabliſhed for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a court of admiralty in each; authorized not only to take cognizance of all marine concerns, but alſo of all ſeizures.

Mr. Tucker ſaid he did not move to ſtrike out the diſtricts to prevent the eſtabliſhment of admiralty courts; he was in favour of ſuch courts; but he preſumed the ſtates compoſe ſufficient diſtricts. The motion was negatived.

It was then moved by Mr. Livermore to ſtrike out the words "one to be called Kentuckey diſtrict." He obſerved that as the matters would be chiefly of a marine nature that would come under the cognizance of theſe courts, Kentuckey would, from its ſituation, have nothing to do with ſuch matters; and to eſtabliſh ſuch courts there will be a needleſs expence. This was negatived.

Mr. Livermore moved that the whole paragraph reſpecting eſtabliſhing diſtrict courts ſhould be ſtruck out. This eſtabliſhing diſtrict courts, ſaid he, to hold four ſeſſions annually, will lead to the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a new ſyſtem of juriſprudence for the United States; it will be eſtabliſhing two diſtinct ſyſtems of judicial proceedings; one muſt finally deſtroy the other. It is a prevailing opinion that law and courts are an abridgement of liberty; this is a ſentiment with a great many, and it will not be wiſe to excite an increaſe of ſuch ideas. I do conceive theſe courts are unneceſſary; we have courts already fully ſufficient for all the purpoſes for which theſe courts are to be eſtabliſhed; and appeals may be made to the ſupreme federal court. We ſhall prejudice the people againſt the government; we have impoſed duties of impoſt, and are raiſing revenue upon them; now if in addition to this we create uſeleſs courts, with a new ſet of judges, ſheriffs or marſhalls, clerks, conſtables, &c. will it not be conſidered as laying a heavy and unneceſſary additional burthen? We muſt alſo erect a new ſet of gaols; for we cannot put the criminals and priſoners to be tried by theſe courts, into the county gaols.

The juries, judges, &c. &c. will be a great and uſeleſs expence; and theſe courts will have a tendency to create univerſal uneaſineſs among the people.

Committee roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Stone aſked leave of abſence from 1ſt September—Granted.

Mr. Sylveſter aſked leave of abſence for three weeks—Granted. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 25.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Friday next.

The report of the committee on the elections of New-Jerſey is made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and great ſeal of the United States, &c. was taken into conſideration. This bill ſtates that the department of "foreign affairs" ſhall be denominated THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, to which a variety of duties of a domeſtic nature are to be annexed, and the principal officer therein to be denominated THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Conſiderable progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion; ſeveral clauſes were altered, and others ſtruck out; but the time not admitting of its completion, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Honourable Houſe, that they concurred in the reſolution for fixing the time of adjournment. Alſo that the Senate had receded from that part of their amendment to the treaſury bills to which the Houſe had diſagreed.

Adjourned.

Congreſs of the United States.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1789.

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two-thirds of both Houſes deeming it neceſſary, that the following Articles be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as Amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States; all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the ſaid Legiſlatures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution.

ARTICLES

In addition to, and amendment of, the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs, and ratified by the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, purſuant to the 5th Article of the original Conſtitution.

I. AFTER the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the Conſtitution, there ſhall be one Repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred Repreſentatives, nor leſs than one Repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of Repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred Repreſentatives, nor leſs than one Repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

II. No law varying the compenſation to the members of Congreſs ſhall take effect, until an election of Repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

III. Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, nor ſhall the rights of conſcience be infringed.

IV. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

V. A well-regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed: But no one religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

VI. No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe, without the conſent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

VII. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated; and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

VIII. No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial, or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe, without juſt compenſation.

IX. In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right of a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

X. The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenging and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorized in ſome other place within the ſame State.

XI. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable by a jury according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

XII. In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

XIII. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

XIV. No State ſhall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes, nor the rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs.

XV. The enumeration in the Conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

XVI. The powers delegated by the Conſtitution to the government of the United States, ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the Legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the Executive or Judicial; nor the Executive the powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Judicial; nor the Judicial the powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Executive.

XVII. The powers not delegated by the Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reſerved to the States reſpectively.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Houſe do carry to the Senate a fair and engroſſed copy of the ſaid propoſed Articles of Amendment, and deſire their concurrence.

Extract from the Journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

By the Brig Betſy, Captain Sinclair, from Hull, and by the Brig Polly, Captain Mulholland, from Briſtol, both arrived at New-York, we have received the following intereſting Intelligence.

LONDON, June 29.

Received at 10 o'clock laſt night, by expreſs, from VERSAILLES.

LA Seance Royale, which we formerly announced, took place on Tueſday laſt, at which time the King aboliſhed all the *arrets* entered into by the Tiers Etats. Each order of the Aſſembly went ſeparately to their reſpective chambers, the Tiers Etats remaining in their own.—After the King's departure, they voted in their own capacity, a confirmation of the *arrets* which they had juſt agreed to, notwithſtanding the King had commanded them to be aboliſhed.—They then ſeverally took an oath, not to conſider themſelves as diſſolved, although the King had iſſued his orders for that purpoſe!

Immediately after this, Monſ. Neckar, the *Miniſter of Finance*, went up to the King, and entreated permiſſion to *reſign* the *ſeals of his office*. This was peremptorily refuſed by the Sovereign. On going out of the Palace, he was embraced by the Aſſembly of the Tiers Etats, and conducted by them in a ſhew of triumph and adoration to his official apartments.

This proves a ſtrange revolution in politics—and, if the phraſe can be allowable, we will add, an uſurpation of liberty in the very heart of the late deſpotic capital of France.

Twelve months ago, files of muſqueteers, with drawn bayonets, were placed in, and ſurrounded the Courts of Juſtice and Houſes of Parliament in Paris.

At this moment the third and inferior ſtate of the kingdom is bidding defiance to arbitrary power, and the decrees of their Sovereign. This may be conſidered as a critical epoch in the hiſtory of nations, and France in particular; whilſt famine is haſtening to the very gates of the capital.

Liberty will have another feather in her cap. The ſeraphic contagion was caught from Britain,—it croſſed the Atlantic to North America——from whence the flame has been communicated to France.

July 2. We are aſſured from reſpectable authority, that the great controverted queſtion in France has received its final determination. The two ſuperior orders have yielded to the commons, in conſequence of a letter from the King. On Saturday laſt, the three Orders met and formed a Houſe; none of the Clergy diſſenting, and of the Nobles only *forty-five*; ſo that every thing now is peace and concord without doors.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

Monday 3 o'clock P. M. the Hon. Major General LINCOLN, the Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, and Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS, Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary from the United States for treating with the ſouthern nations of Indians, ſailed from this city for Georgia.

NONTOWEKA, a Chief of the Cherokee nation, is a paſſenger with the Commiſſioners.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 20.

With what face, ſays a correſpondent, can a man hold forth encouragment to the citizens of the United States, to quit their liberty and republican forms of government, for the deſpotiſm of Spain on the Miſſiſſippi?—It is certain there are no lands in the world ſuperior to thoſe which are now vacant in New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia. It ought to be known further, that no title is ever given by the King of Spain to a foot of ſoil. The improvements upon it alone are the property of the perſon who cultivates it. It uſed to be ſaid, that all nations in the world would learn from the ſucceſs of the Americans to aſſert their liberties; but this cannot happen, when they read in our papers, that our citizens are diſguſted with what has coſt them ſo much blood and treaſure, and are *ſelling themſelves* to Spaniſh *maſters* a thouſand miles from home.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 17.

"In accepting ſeats here, it was a reaſonable expectation that ſo much free will would have been left as that without being queſtioned, reviled and threatened, we might in a dollar matter at leaſt have determined on our own judgment. Any proof to the contrary will ſerve to correct our notions as to the reſpect and honour ſuppoſed to be annexed to them. I believe ſincerely that Congreſs have been directed by other motives than a care of their own intereſt or diſregard of the public money in the late determination reſpecting ſalaries and wages.

"High emoluments do not in themſelves, it is true, make a government reſpectable; but their tendency is certainly to bring reſpectable men into it. The competition for places is always in an inverſe ratio of its benefits, contrary to the hypotheſis of ſome politicians. Be the worth of an office £. 1000 a year the candidates will be few and reſpectable—ſet the ſame at £. 100, the applicants will be as ten to one, and perhaps as mean as numerous. It is a conſciouſneſs of pretenſions, not common to many, that generally incites to high claims. This principle, I ſuppoſe, was kept in view, but after all what has been done under it? I believe no calculation will juſtify an opinion that any man's fortune will be made—let us try—after the firſt year it will be impoſſible to employ more than 60 or 70 days in the public buſineſs—the amount for a Repreſentative then will be

70 days at 6 dollars	420
The average milage	149
560—£.	210

out of which he may with economy ſave £. 110—to compenſate, if a profeſſional man, the loſs of patients or clients riſked by the chaſm in his buſineſs—or if a merchant, the greater riſk of loſs in crazing his brain with politics—or if a man merely of fortune, to make up thoſe deficiences which always follow even tranſient neglects of his affairs. When prudence and not enthuſiaſm ſhall govern, as it generally will do—to ſtay at home or leave it, will be a queſtion of leſs difficult debate, than it has been during the preſent year. As to the Speaker it is ſuppoſed he is to keep a public table. The clerk muſt have induſtry, profeſſional ſkill, and ability, and muſt give the whole year to his buſineſs, in and out of ſeſſion—He ought to be as reſpectable as any practiſing attorney whatever, and with ſuch qualities to go to market, he might perhaps make a better bargain with the world at large. The door-keeper is, out of his three dollars, to pay a herd of ſatellites with brooms, bruſhes and wheelbarrows, and ſo on.

"I believe, my friend, the object is not obtained even by this extravagant vote, and that after a ſhort time, Congreſs may be filled by ſingle men and unſucceſsful profeſſors in every branch of buſineſs—thoſe to whom as I ſaid before a trifle abroad will be better than nothing at home, and to whom indeed any ſpot is equally a home."

SEPTEMBER 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in this city, dated Rapids of the Ohio, July 1, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter at preſent bear a gloomy aſpect. I am juſt returned from Port-Vincennes, on the Wabaſh, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an eſcort to proviſion for that garriſon; it is almoſt next to an accident that my whole party was not cut off, the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties and finding where their ſtrength lay, evaded coming to action, by croſſing to the other ſide of the river: and, in ſhort, I made ſuch expedition that they had not time to aſſemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were ſent down expreſs in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify an iſland, until I could be reenforced. I completed a paſſage to and from the poſt in 21 days. The diſtance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how eaſy it is to aſcend the river Ohio.

"The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentuckey, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unſafe to go 200 yards from their poſt, as lurking fellows are frequently ſeen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take meaſures to get poſſeſſion of the weſtern poſts. This, and this alone, will ſecure peace with the Indians. The preſence of the Governor is much wanted at the different ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi; and indeed if he does not come out ſoon, we may judge from appearances thoſe ſettlements will generally break up."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated July 16, 1789.

"Since the date of my laſt I learn, that on the 1ſt of next month Major Hardin, with 200 volunteers on horſeback, from the diſtrict of Kentuckey, is to aſſemble at the Rapids, on their way to ſome of the Indian towns on White river, in order to deſtroy a banditti that live there, and are very troubleſome to the ſettlement."

NORFOLK, Auguſt 26.

On Thurſday laſt, John Kearns, Eſq; laid before the court the requeſt of the Hon. M. Oſter, Vice-Conſul of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſoliciting that the pirates committed for the murder of their Captain on board the brig Aurora, ſhould be delivered up to him for the purpoſe of being ſent to the port from whence they ſailed, in order for their trial, and requeſted the opinion of the court thereupon: The court was unanimouſly of opinion, that the requeſt of the Vice-Conſul ſhould be complied with; in conſequence of which, they were conducted under guard, to the ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, from whence they are to be conveyed to Port-au-Prince, where, it is hoped, they will meet with that puniſhment which the nature of their crimes juſtly entitles them to.

ALEXANDRIA, September 10.

By a Gentleman who arrived laſt Evening from Baltimore, we are informed, that on Thurſday laſt, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, upon the Queſtion of the permanent Reſidence of Congreſs, determined in Favour of WRIGHT's FERRY, on the Suſquehanna, in Pennſylvania, about 10 Miles from Lancaſter.

Accounts from France, as late as the 21ſt of June, adviſe, that, "every Day brings freſh Accounts of the Diſtreſs of that Country, for Want of Bread—that in the Neighbourhood of Senlis, Soiſſons, Chantilly, &c. it is affirmed, that the Bakers would not be able to furniſh a ſingle Loaf, at any Price, after the 24th of June—and that not a Cart-Load of Flour was brought to Paris, Verſailles, Marli, &c. without the Protection of a Guard."

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived. Sloop Little Tom, Brown, from St. Euſtatia; Sloop George, Slacum, Charleſton.

Sailed. Sloop Mary, Saltus, St. Kitt's.

NEW-YORK MARINE LIST.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Arrived. Schooner Sincerity, White, from Baltimore; Sloop Hubus, Calley, Norfolk; Sloop Dolphin, Carpenter, Savannah; Brig William, Martin, Madeira; Brig William, Harriſon, Dublin; Sloop ——, Dominick, St. Auguſtine; Sloop St. John, Eden, Cape Breton; Sloop Experiment, Nixon, St. Thomas's; Sloop John and Martha, Lowndes, St. Croix; Schooner Nancy, Clark, Baltimore; Brig Hull Packet, Lawrance, Hull.

PHILADELPHIA MARINE LIST.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Arrived. Sloop Hannah, Welch, from Charleſton; Brig Sally, Wharton, Liſbon; Brig Nancy, Moffatt, Burlington.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The NATIONAL MONITOR.—No. XVII.

Th' eternal GOD who form'd all human kind,
Views the whole ſpecies with an equal mind;
With HIM there's neither black, nor brown, nor fair,
ALL ſprang from HIM, and ALL his goodneſs ſhare.

LIBERTY and humanity are cloſely allied: By the former is meant that ſecurity of life, property and equal rights of nature, which is the reſult of juſt and righteous laws: By the latter, the full influence of that divine precept "*to do to others as we would be done unto.*" It is aſtoniſhing to reflect how long the moſt enlightened part of the world; men, who profeſs to be governed by the ſublime principles of the goſpel, remained inſenſible to this natural and divine obligation; in commencing and continuing, for near a century, a ſpecies of commerce repugnant to every benevolent and juſt ſentiment: A traffic in their own ſpecies. Among the innumerable advantages derived to the world from the revolution of America, may be reckoned *this*, that it has rouſed the benevolent feelings of the inhabitants of the eaſtern hemiſphere, and led them to the moſt honorary and ſpirited exertions, to vindicate the rights, and redreſs the accumulated injuries of the natives of Africa.

GREAT-BRITAIN has frequently taken the lead in the moſt brilliant enterpriſes: She now appears with diſtinguiſhed luſtre in aſſerting the cauſe of injured humanity, by making rapid progreſs in the great work of emancipating the wretched race of ſlaves; the hapleſs victims of avarice. Her *Princes*, her *Nobles*, her *Patriots*, and *Wiſe Men*, unite in the God-like undertaking; and there is no doubt that ſhe will crown her character by completing the buſineſs in due ſeaſon.

FRANCE has caught the ſacred flame: Her citizens in their late public aſſemblies, ſpeak the language of reaſon and righteouſneſs. Her *Neckar* on this ſubject is inſpired.

SPAIN alſo has long been in the habit of meliorating the fetters of ſlavery; and as ſhe emerges daily into the regions of knowledge and refinement, will naturally be led to imitate her neighbours in their enlightened and generous policy.

AMERICA, by the new conſtitution, has at a limited period, forever ſhut the door to this commerce. Mean time the States individually are prohibiting the traffic. The buſineſs every day, in all of them, becomes more and more reprobated; and there is the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it will become completely and univerſally infamous.

From the foregoing we are led to contemplate the improved ſtate of ſociety, and the increaſe of the beſt principles among mankind.

May our country progreſs in its character for every virtue that dignifies and adorns the ſpecies; till the full effect of the American revolution ſhall be ſeen in the complete triumph of reaſon and benevolence among the great, the happy family of mankind.

Public Sales.

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next,

An Aſſortment of

Wet and *Dry Goods*,

With a great Variety of other Articles.

Alſo, a few Pipes of LONDON-PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, which will be drawn off and ſold in Quarter-Caſks, if deſired.

THOMPSON and PEYTON.

FOR SALE,

A Number of HORNED CATTLE; many of them are valuable Milch-Cows, which would ſuit Perſons in Town; a handſome WALNUT DESK and BOOK-CASE, and high CHEST of DRAWERS; ſeveral MAHOGANY and WALNUT DINING and BREAKFAST TABLES; a handſome CHAMBER-CLOCK; a MAHOGANY RUM-CASE, containing 15 Bottles; WINDSOR CHAIRS; ſeveral handſome LOOKING-GLASSES; about 70 Volumes of valuable BOOKS, ſome of which are new; Two CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-BACKS, with ſeveral other Articles of Furniture; all of which will be ſold very low.—Alſo, good well-cured HAY, moſtly Timothy, at 45s. per Ton, delivered 4½ Miles from Town, and on a good Road.—For Particulars, inquire of

THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, September 10, 1789.

THE Co-Partnerſhip of DAVID WILSON SCOTT and CO. having diſſolved on the firſt of the preſent Month, all thoſe who have Accounts with ſaid Company are requeſted to apply to DAVID WILSON SCOTT, in Dumfries, for Settlement of the ſame.

David W. Scott

Begs Leave to inform his FRIENDS, that he continues to do Buſineſs at the Store lately occupied by DAVID WILSON SCOTT and CO. in Dumfries, and that he expects an Aſſortment of FALL GOODS, within the Courſe of this Month.

Dumfries, September 4, 1789.

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax, the 17*th Day of Auguſt*, 1789.

James & Edward Ogle, Complts. Againſt *James Cooper & William Wilſon*, Defts. } In *Chancery.*

THE Defendant, *James Cooper*, not having entered his Appearance and given Security, agreeable to Law and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an Inhabitant of this County—On the Motion of the Complainants, by their Counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the *Third Monday in November next*, to anſwer the Bill of the Complainants; and that the Defendant, *William Wilſon*, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete any Debt or Debts, by him owing to, or effects of, the ſaid *James Cooper*, in his Hands, until the further Order or Decree of this Court; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for Two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church of the Pariſh of Fairfax, in the County aforeſaid, on ſome Sunday, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front Door of the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County.

(Copy)

Teſte, P. WAGENER, C. C.

☞ NOTICE.

A Petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, to obtain an Act to veſt in Truſtees, the power to ſell the Property of HENRY COOKUS, deceaſed, lying in Loudoun County, for the Payment of a Debt, due the Eſtate of MICHAEL WELCH, deceaſed.

September 9, 1789.

POETRY.

EPIGRAM.

On IMPRISONMENT for DEBT.

By THEOPHILUS SWIFT, *Esquire.*

OF old the Debtor that insolvent died,
Egypt the rights of Sepulture denied;
A different trade enlightened Christians drive,
And charitably bury him alive.

An ACT *to provide for the Government of the Territory North-West of the River* OHIO.

WHEREAS in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory, north-west of the river Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States:

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the said territory to the United States in Congress assembled, or to any of their officers, it shall be the duty of the said Governor to give such information and to make such communication to the President of the United States; and the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers which by the said ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers so appointed, shall be commissioned by him; and in all cases where the United States in Congress assembled, might, by the said ordinance, revoke any commission or remove from any office, the President is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in cases of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor of the said territory, the Secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Governor, during the vacancy, occasioned by the removal, resignation or necessary absence of the said Governor.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, August 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

To the PRINTERS *of the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Gentlemen,

As the following specimen of the eloquence of the *Bar* may serve as an amusement to the public, and a model of *specchification* to the young Fry of Lawyers lately sprung, and springing, up amongst us, you may, if you please, *fill up a blank* with it, when you shall be at a loss for something more entertaining or important. A CUSTOMER.

September 4, 1789.

The SPEECH of Lawyer BRIEF, against *Tediousness* and *Prolixity.*

"*May it please your Worships, and*
"*you Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"THERE are a set of men in the world of such a tedious, tiresome, troublesome, irksome, trifling habitude, temper, and disposition of mind, that they confuse, perplex, confound, entangle, and puzzle every circumstance in every cause, which they undertake, protect, defend, justify, or engage in. Instead of coming to the point, thing, matter, business, or debate, they deviate, vary, fly off therefrom. When we expect truth, satisfaction, conviction, and decision, we find, perceive, observe, and remark nothing but uncertainty, ambiguity, doubtfulness, and difficulty. This, may it please your Worships, I humbly apprehend, conceive, think, presume, and surmise, is owing to *tediousness* and *prolixity*; the *nature, genius,* and *extent* of which I shall consider, weigh, examine, expiscate, and scrutinize.—In the *first* place then I shall shew, prove, and demonstrate the *nature* of tediousness and prolixity, by shewing, proving, and demonstrating, that there is nothing so unnatural; for the business of a tongue, speech, utterance, or language is to come to the point, argument, contemplation, or question at once point-blank, slap-dash, and concisely, without any prevarication, equivocation, retardation, or any circumbendibus whatsoever. And now in the *second,* succeeding, following place, point, and preliminary, I come to promulgate the *genius* of tediousness and prolixity, which is done, perfected, performed, and brought about by manifesting, that they have no genius at all; and so far from any man of genius making use of them, none but your egregious, absurd, ridiculous dolts, dunderheads, and blockheads ever admit, receive, or embrace any such notions, ideas, maxims, principles or tenets.—*Thirdly* I beg leave, according to order, form, series, and succession, to animadvert upon the *extent* of tediousness and prolixity; and this is managed by demonstrating that it is infinite, and without bounds, and consequently can have no extent at all.—And now, may it please your Worships, I will open the cause, spring, origin, fountain, rise, and foundation of these vices, which is *Tautology*; which is the telling, speaking, saying, delivering, uttering, pronouncing, divulging, declaring, remarking, observing, repeating, or expressing the same, identical, individual thing an hundred, and an hundred, and an hundred, and an hundred, and an hundred, and an hundred hundred times over.—And now, may it please your Worships, I beg leave, pardon, permission, and sufferance to lay down *only* six and fifty particulars; every particular shall consist of *only* seventy-two divisions; every division shall comprehend, contain, and consist of *only* eighty-two subdivisions; every subdivision shall be concluded with the six and fortieth article; and every article shall consume, expend, and cost *no more* than an hour and an half."——

[*Here the Court was out of all manner of patience, and with great indignation put a period to a discourse, which, if the Lawyer's tongue had been* immortal, *might have lasted to all* eternity.]

☞ AT THE STORE OF

Porter & Ingraham,

MAY BE HAD,

EXCELLENT Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS;
Best MADEIRA and SHERRY WINE, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks;
CLARET in Cases;
NEW-ENGLAND RUM in Hhds. and Bbls.
RAISINS and FIGS;
BLACK PEPPER;
PIMENTO;
COTTON;
MESS-BEEF per Bbl.
SOLE-LEATHER;
Men and Women's LEATHER SHOES;
Women's Calamanco and Stuff ditto;
MACKEREL and SALMON;
BUTTER in Firkins;
CANDLES per Box,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS;
EVER-DUCK; TICKLENBURGS;
OSNABURGS;
RUSSIA SHEETINGS;
DOWLAS;
DUTCH LOOKING-GLASSES, &c. &c.

Hepburn & Dundas,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From Glasgow, per the Lovely Ann, Capt. Taylor,
A very general and elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season,
Which they will sell very reasonable for Cash, or Country Produce.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, on board the Sloop Bermuda, lying opposite *Josiah Watson* and *Co's.* Wharf,
A few Puncheons of best

ANTIGUA SPIRITS.

JEREMIAH BURROWS.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to a Decree of the Worshipful *Court* of *Fairfax,* to satisfy Debt and Costs due *Edward Edelen,* Complainant, from *James Fletcher,* and *William Findley,* Defendants,

ONE LOT of GROUND, in the Town of Alexandria, lying on Wolf-Street, 21 Feet front, and 120 Feet in Depth, with a genteel well-finished two-story framed House on it.——The Sale will commence on the 25th Day of October next, precisely at 12 o'Clock.

BALDWIN DADE, *Sheriff.*

August 13, 1789.

ABOUT the 20th of March last, my late husband, *Alexander M'Intyre,* purchased from *Richard Bennet,* a Servant Man, who was warranted to be sound and healthy, though the said *Bennet* knew him to be otherwise—Three Notes of Hand of *Five Pounds* each, were given for payment of the price of the Servant—I hereby caution all persons from taking assignments of the said Notes, or either of them, as the only remedy is to prove the deception and avoid the payment; for it seems the said *Bennet* is not worth any thing.

JANE M'INTYRE,
Executrix of *Alexander M'Intyre.*

Leesburg, August 12, 1789.

ALL those who have claims upon the estate of ROBERT ADAM, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months, from this date: and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, that the subscribers may be enabled to discharge their trust.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROGER WEST,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. } *Administrators, with the will annexed.*

Alexandria, August 8, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE RICHARDS, deceased, late *Printer* of this place, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to PHILIP MARSTELLER, Esq; who is fully empowered to settle and adjust every account.——I hope no time will be lost, as the people to whom the estate is in debt are urgent for payment, and it would be disagreeable to use coercive measures to recover the debts due the estate.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. *Administrator.*

Alexandria, August 6, 1789.

Fine Teas, Loaf-Sugar, &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale, at the store of *William Lowry* and *Co.* a few Chests of HYSON and BREAKFAST GREEN TEAS, of a very superior quality, which he will sell by wholesale and retail, on very low terms—as also LOAF-SUGAR,——He intends to be constantly supplied with these articles, and has also for Sale, WHITE-LEAD and SPANISH-BROWN, ground in lead QUEEN's WARE in small packages, DOUBLE-GLOUCESTER CHEESE, and ALUM-SALT.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, *to wit:*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Head Boroughs, within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS FERRELL was lately brought before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County aforesaid, charged with feloniously breaking open a Chest of Drawers, the property of JOEL WHITE, and taking from thence sundry Goods, to the value of Ten Pounds, which being proved to me, I issued my warrant to the Sheriff, or Gaoler, of the said County, to receive the body of the said THOMAS FERRELL, as also a warrant to summon a Court for his examination, after which, a certain JOHN DANIEL, of Berkely County, did carry off and assist the said FERRELL in making his escape, by which I am advised he has become an accessory to the felony of the said FERRELL; and whereas the said FERRELL and DANIEL are now going at large, these are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective towns and precincts, to make diligent search for the said THOMAS FERRELL and JOHN DANIEL, and them having found, to seize and take, and safely convey to the Gaol of the County where he or they are so taken, as aforesaid, in order to his or their removal to the Gaol of the said County of Loudoun.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of August, 1789.

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, last night, *Two NEGROES,* viz. a middle-sized fellow, named JAMES, of a yellow cast, his hair remarkably long for that of a Negro. He is about 30 years old, and took with him, a good pair of leather breeches; his other clothes were osnaburg shirts, overalls, good shoes, &c.

A likely Wench, tall and slim, about 22 years old, her eyes large, and her lips thick—her name is TENOR. She took with her several sorts of clothing, so that it is uncertain what she may wear on her tour. I bought them both of Mr. *Alexander Dromgole.* Whoever takes up and secures said Negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, DANIEL MORGAN,

living in Frederick County, near Winchester.

August 10, 1789.

Ten Dollars Reward.

A LIKELY *Mulatto Man,* named HARRY, about 24 years of age, belonging to Miss *Ballendine* of Dumfries, left the service of the subscriber, to whom he was hired, about five weeks ago. He is rather under the middle size, well made, very artful, and by trade a joiner and carpenter.—He has relations in the neighbourhood of Mattawoman, in Charles County, Maryland, many acquaintances about Alexandria and Occoquan, near the Old Forge, as well as at this place, and a wife at Neabsco-Furnace.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and bringing home the said slave, either to his owner, or to Mr. SOWDEN, my manager at the Mills, on Powell's Run, besides what the law allows, by ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Dumfries, August 17, 1789.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the stable of *Cornelius Wynkoop,* on Friday night last, *a raw-boned sorrel HORSE,* between 16 and 17 hands high, with a blaze in his face, white spots on his flanks and belly, branded on the right shoulder with the letters I C; he is between 6 and 7 years old, trots and gallops, and when mounted, has a gay appearance.—Whoever recovers the said Horse, and brings him to Capt. *Horatio Rose* at Shepherd's-Town, or to the Subscriber, at Bladensburg, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. WILLIAM BRUCE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 22, 1789.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

MR. CURLEY now respectfully informs the Public, that his new Dancing Day will be on *Thursday* the 10th Inst. at the House lately occupied by Mr. Page. An *Evening School,* for Gentlemen who are not at leisure to attend in the Day-Time, will also be kept on the Evenings of the Day-School.——The Plan, Regulations, &c. for said Schools, may be seen in the Dancing-Room during School-Hours.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND, at their Office in *Prince-street* next Door to Col. HOOE's—where Subscriptions for this Paper are thankfully received, at *Two Dollars* per Annum—and all Kinds of Printing performed with Accuracy and Despatch.